

To fix a high saloon license is one of the best things the legislature can do this winter for temperance.

Congressman Williams has been nominated as register of the land office at Watertown, Dakota. Of course, confirmation will soon follow.

The assembly has passed a bill cutting down fees of lawyers assigned to defend criminals from \$15 per day to \$10. This bill was taken out of the usual order and passed under suspension of the rules.

The failure of the Augustinian society at Lawrence, Massachusetts, with a loss of several hundred thousand dollars to poor people, provokes it requires something more than good intentions to manage a savings bank.

They talk of joining the towns of Milwaukee county to Waukesha for the special benefit of the city of Milwaukee, as this will reduce taxes, lessen the number of officials, curtail election expenses, and make it unnecessary to build a new city hall.

Senator Davis has given notice that he will resign the position of president pro tempore on Saturday noon. This will give the republicans time to elect Senator Edmunds in his place before the adjournment of congress at midnight on Saturday.

There is a bill before the legislature to remove the state capital from Madison to Milwaukee. Of course this is an old-time measure and will never be done, and all the good that comes out of the agitation of the question, is to stir up the drowsy people of Madison during the pendency of the bill.

There seems to be a bill before the legislature to amend the city charter of Watertown, and the Democrat of that city says that "if the bill should become a law, and the courts sustain the bondholders, and their efforts to collect, it would bankrupt and render homeless five thousand people who have their all invested here."

The authorities of New York have long been whipping the devil around the stump when dealing with the Passion play, but now they have got to the point where they must stop fooling and get down to business. Salmi-Moroso has been arrested for giving a full-dress rehearsal of the play, and we may now expect to have the question as to whether the play is contrary to good morals, settled definitely in a short time.

The Milwaukee Sentinel brings to public notice a quotation from one of the "Familiar Letters of John Adams," written September 1, 1777, which reads: "General Washington sets a fine example. He has banished wine from his table and entertains his friends with rum and water. This is much to the honor of his wisdom, his policy and his patriotism." And then that paper suggests that this may be the reason why the temperance reformers called themselves Washingtonians, and why they celebrate Washington's birthday.

There is one bill before congress which should be defeated. It is the one to appropriate ten million dollars annually for five years to support the common schools. In supporting this bill some of its friends tried to make the others believe that illiteracy was on the increase in the country, and in fact was becoming alarmingly great. Any one who has paid any attention to the matter will see at once that this argument in congress in support of the bill was made for buncombe. In the south will be found the greater percentage of illiteracy on account of the large colored population, but any appropriation congress may make will not wipe out that illiteracy. The states of the south must take that matter in their own hands and do very much as the north is doing. It is well known that the bulk of the ten million a year would go to the south, and for that reason the southern members are staunch advocates of the measure. The same motive that tempted them to vote for the river and harbor bill, prompts them to support the so-called educational bill.

There was a little discussion in the state senate on Tuesday in regard to the passage of a memorial to congress for the removal of the duty on lumber. Mr. Jous, of Racine, made an elaborate argument, it is said, in favor of the passage of the memorial. He claimed that the pine forests of Wisconsin, at the present rate, would be exhausted in the course of eight years. He said the people of Wisconsin would soon have to look to Canada for their supply of lumber. The lumber interest was not an infant industry requiring protection. Most of the pine lands had been bought up by speculators at low prices. He thought the 50,000,000 of people of the United States were entitled to protection from the greed of the lumber monopolists. The prices of lumber were constantly going down. The taking off of the duty would reduce the price at least \$2 per thousand, and would invite the competition of Canadian lumbermen and have a beneficial effect upon the community at large.

Mr. Minor, who took the protective side of the question, claimed that the export of lumber from Canada was too inconsiderable to have any effect upon the market. He thought that it would have no effect upon the saving of our forests. Duty or no duty, the manufacture of lumber would go on and he moved the memorial be in-

definitely postponed, which was defeated, but afterward it was sent to the committee on manufacture and commerce.

Lima.
—Mr. E. H. Hall made a business trip to Milwaukee last Monday, and now look out for new goods.
—T. D. Anderson and his sister Katie have both returned from their visit to Madison.

—We are told that the school district board have effected an insurance on the new school house for \$1,000. A good move surely, but isn't the building worth more than that?

—Donation for Rev. Mr. Deal at Holbrook's hall, Tuesday evening. March 6. Attend and give the elder a good lift for he deserves it.

—Charles Child and wife, of Byron, Ill., made a brief call on their Lima relatives last week.

—All signs are said to fail in a dry time, but unless the stars and things are pretty deceptive, there will be a wedding in the edge of the town one of these days if not soon.

—The Freeman House arrived home last week from an extended visit with relatives and friends in New York.

—Something less than a thousand of the friends of M. C. Bacon and wife, made an attack on their fortification on the town line, Tuesday evening, Feb. 20th. Myron is a sensible sort of a fellow and seeing that resistance would be useless, and being told that this was his tenth wedding anniversary they surrendered in good order. To say that the company had a good time is telling it mildly. The fact that the surprise was genuine helped the enjoyment. Among the presents was a nice bedroom set.

—Mrs. Gould, mother of Mr. Frank and Fred Gould, is quite sick. Mrs. G. is over ninety years of age, and has been in feeble health for some time past.

—Why cannot some of our rich men be induced to lay out some of their money in building a few houses for rent to those who wish to become residents of the town? We understand there have been a number of persons lately trying to get a place to live in Lima, but they have not been successful.

—Mrs. E. B. Anderson, W. V. Jones' little daughter, and Belle Slocum, have been upon the sick list. At this time, I am glad to say, they are all improving.

—A letter from Mr. L. H. Child to friends here, states that Mr. Linderman, who kindly accompanied him when here to bury little Maude, has lost two children since returning home. Mrs. C. and daughter are better.

—The donation for Rev. Mr. White amounted to some \$45 clear of expenses.

—Miss Rose Callison returned, on Monday last, from a visit with friends in Indiana.

—Mr. Vaniman, of Lunark, Ill., was in town the fore part of this week, delivering the book entitled, "Great Events of the Greatest Century," of which he had previously sold a great number.

—The debate at the Stoddard school house on the resolution that "women are more revengeful than men" was decided in the affirmative. Gentlemen who spoke upon that side of the question will for some reason or other become prematurely bald headed. The subject for Thursday evening March 8th will be the tariff question. If this thing could have been argued a few weeks ago perhaps some of the tariff measures before congress might have been disposed of before its expiration.

—Oson E. Treaman lately visited friends in Rockford and Byron, Ill.

—There was a spelling match at the white school house last Friday evening. We have not learned who was the "best fellow" among them.

—Mr. Redington, of Whitewater, has just passed with some twenty tons of hay bought of Herman Toss.

—Miss Ella Stillman met with a painful accident in the shape of a broken wrist, by slipping on some ice last Monday evening.

—Mrs. Bennett, of Brodhead, is visiting friends in Lima.

Milton.

—A. D. Hamilton Post intend to have a creamery in the spring. He will buy the cream outright. This will be a good thing for the farmers, and also for people who want first class butter for their bread.

Emerald Grove.

—Dell Nichols who used to live at the Grove eight or ten years ago, now a resident of southern Dakota, was here on a visit. Mr. Nichols has been at Washington for several weeks as a witness in the star route trials.

—Chester and James Dear, Willie McArthur and Willie Jackson, students at Beloit, were home on Sunday for a short visit.

—On Friday last a chapter of accidents took place in this village keeping Dr. Saeber very busy. Mrs. Mary Scott, who lives about ten miles south of the Grove, slipped on the ice and broke one of the bones of her arm and dislocated the wrist joint. Mrs. Meagher while near Frank Child's fell on the ice and broke one of the bones of her limb, dislocating at the same time her ankle joint. A hired man working at Mrs. Ransom's was kicked by a horse in his shoulder putting his arm out of joint. So far as we have been able to learn all are doing well.

—Robt. Libura recently marketed 10 loads of hogs. The procession was a long one as it passed through here to Janesville.

—Thongu publication of my card of thanks has been delayed for two weeks or more, I still desire to express my thanks to all the kind donors for their kind remembrance of us on Feb. 9th, the donation amounting to \$97.85.

D. B. JACKSON.

Atison.

—Prof. N. Wardner Williams, instructor in the musical department of Milton college, was in town Saturday and Sunday, returning to Milton Monday morning.

—Rollie Green went to Milton, Friday afternoon, and returned Saturday evening.

—Oliver Davis, once a member of the firm of Burdick, Davis & Co., of this place, but now living at Cortland, Kansas, is in town visiting friends. We are glad to see that Father Time has laid his hand so gently on him. No doubt he will receive many a cordial hand shake from old time friends.

—C. S. Randolph is sick with the mumps.

—H. A. Head's little girl Mattie, is sick with the pneumonia.

—Elverson Palmer reports from San Bernardino, California, that 25 degrees above zero is the coldest weather he has seen this winter. Grain all sowed, some of it up and looking well. Fruit trees beginning to bloom. He says his health is still improving.

—Mrs. E. P. Babcock has sold to Mrs. Jane Randolph a building lot 6x10 rods, for \$100. Mrs. Randolph will build on this spring, and she has given the job to Samuel Burdick.

Banks fail, insurance companies fail but Collins' Cherry Cough Cure never fails. It does not cure consumption or cancer, but it will cure a cough for cold every time. It is pleasant, safe, certain, cheap, and is sold by Prentice & Evenson.

Physicians attest: "GOLDEN'S LIQUID BROTHER is particularly useful in Diphtheria, fever, and every depressing disease."

Shampooing.

It is astonishing that anybody is alive. Learned medical men and students of sanitary science are constantly discovering that something which we have always believed to be quite innocuous is little less than deadly. The whole universe seems to be in league to poison the human race, and we unconsciously assist this conspiracy by our mistaken efforts to promote our own well-being. The latest alarm that the doctors have sounded is in regard to "shampooing," a practice which is now declared to be extremely injurious to the health, and especially apt to produce diseases of the brain and other parts of the head.

The verb "to shampoo" is of uncertain origin. One of our big dictionaries says that it is the same as the Hindu verb *schampana*, the first meanings of which are "to squeeze" and "to press." We are, then, to suppose that the Hindu lover "shampoos" the hand of his adored object, and that the Hindu husband "shampoos" his wife. This is quite unthinkable. Another derivation is given in Whitworth's Dictionary which is at least as ingenious and decidedly more probable. Whitworth thinks that the earliest form of the word was "shampoon," instead of "shampoo," and in point of fact "shampoo" is still in use among rural barbers.

"Shampoo" the learned lexicographer further supposes to be closely related to "shampoon," and to have the original meaning of an attack on the head of the person shampooed. In spite of their interesting character, are at best only speculations, and we can not feel any certainty as to the real origin of the verb "to shampoo."

The process has always been regarded as a particularly wholesome one. It was supposed that it strengthened the scalp, induced hair to grow in waste places, and removed and prevented dandruff, besides increasing the self-respect of the person by enabling him to feel that his head was abnormally clean. We are now informed that, with the exception of the last mentioned result, shampooing does nothing but injury. It stops the growth of hair and produces premature baldness. It weakens the scalp so that it loses its vitality, and becomes so impervious to moisture as to induce diseases of the bones of the skull. Furthermore, "shampooing" causes deafness, and in many cases leads to inflammation of the eyes. Its worst effect, however, is insanity. The percentage of men who become insane after a course of repeated and regular "shampooing" is enormous—so large, in fact, that the exact percentage is not mentioned out of regard to the feelings of the public. The average life of the man who is shampooed once a week is only three years, and the last two years of his life are usually spent in a maniac's cell, where his blindness and deafness are rather an advantage to him, since they save him from the unpleasant sights and sounds common to all lunatic asylums.

This is a formal statement of the purpose, we can not doubt that part of it which professes to show the direct results of "shampooing." Doubtless people who are frequently "shampooed" are afflicted with deafness, blindness, baldness, diseases of the scalp and skull, insanity and death. It does not, however, necessarily follow that these calamities are all of them the direct result of the application of soap, water and barbers' fingers to the heads of the sufferers.

We may admit that the frequency with which the barber rubs soap into the eyes of the victim whom he is "shampooing" may impair the vision, and that the application of soap, water and hot water to the head of a man may have an injurious effect upon the growth of the hair. It is, nevertheless, incredible that the scalp, the skull, the sense of hearing and the brain should be injured by soap and water. If soap and water can injure the scalp and the underlying bones, why do they not injure the rest of the surface of the body when applied to it, and if they do not injure the scalp how can we believe that they injure the brain? In spite of the learning and experience of the physician who has discovered the dangers of "shampooing," men will be slow to believe that deafness and insanity are among its consequences, especially since there is another cause, amply sufficient to produce these results.

"Shampooing" is a long and tedious process. It gives the barber ample time to converse with his victim. While he rubs the helpless head the barber can pour into the unsuspecting ear his usual monologue on the state of the weather, the political world, and the theaters, and can recite the praises of tonic. Can we wonder that deafness should be the first consequence of the barber's prolonged conversation, and that insanity should speedily follow? This is beyond any question the true explanation of the statistics which show that "shampooing" is followed by deafness and madness. We could expect nothing less, and the man who voluntarily places his head in the "shampooer's" hands invites the most terrible of all calamities.

We thus see that the learned writer on the "Crus of Shampooing" is right as to his facts, but wrong in his explanation of them. Let him, if possible, find a dumb barber, and then note what follows the operation of "shampooing" performed in silence. He will probably be able to gather a new set of statistics which will cause him to change his mind and to decide that where injury has followed "shampooing" the fault has been with the barber and not with the process.—N. Y. Times.

The Southern Railway Eating-House.

The North may boast of its South, the West of its enterprise, but the South is quite proud in the possession of a primitive railway eating-house—a place that the hungry tourist visits but once, and then has a lingering remembrance of till he dies. The gay traveler from the Northland often believes that he can tackle anything; but the moment he goes dallying with the eating-houses on the Southern railroads he feels his insignificance, and wishes to call out the militia.

When a train stops at a station and the cry, "Fifteen minutes for supper," signals the charge, the hungry traveler places himself at the head of his comrades and storms the citadel of grub. He knows not what he is doing, poor foolish mortal, and even while his eyes gleam with the true spirit of courage, he is suddenly struck in the abdomen with a deadly corned-beef sandwich of last year's fate. Brave man, he then realizes his fate, and amid the roar of the battle, and while bombs of old cheese burst around him, he summons enough strength to hoarsely cry: "Steady, men. Let us remember Bunker Hill, and die with our knees under our chin."

The principal feature about the common run of eating-houses south of the Ohio River is the plain unassuming little apple pie, etc., which they set forth. You can buy the little pie for only ten cents, but it is seldom that a passenger eats more than one in a lifetime. After you have eaten one and drank one or two glasses of water the pie gets so sociable, and gradually impresses upon your mind the fact that you will not feel lonesome as long as you travel with you. The strongest feeling, you never doubt, about fifteen minutes after you have made its acquaintance the waist-band of your pants can not meet its note and demands an extension.

A half-hour later, when you retire to your berth in the sleeping car and fall into a troubled slumber, the pie not being at all sleepy, concludes to have some fun. The first thing you see in your dreams is your body gradually swelling in the shape of a balloon. The balloon gets larger and larger until it pushes the upper berth to the top of the car, and then you hear the smothered cries for help of the man it contains.

The swelling increases, and you imagine that you float upward and bump against the roof of the car like a toy balloon which has escaped from the grasp of a child. This feeling lasts for some time, but suddenly you swell until you fill the interior of the car and suffocate the passengers, when you explode and the train is wrecked.

The ten-cent pie is proud of the fact that it has taken hold of a strong man, who has been shot through and never murmured about it, and doubled him up until his spine cracked, hurled him from one side of his berth to the other, and made him bellow for paregoric like a child. This is the style of pie prepared by eating-houses in the South for the benefit of travelers. It weighs four ounces, contains three dozen full-grown cramps, and can always be purchased for the small sum of ten cents.—N. Y. Times-Democrat.

American Barbarism.

The American people are hard to please. It is useless to cite the fact that an aesthetic noodle from England walked off with a nice little fund made up of American dollars. Nor need it be mentioned that \$17,000 per week is paying an indifferent actress with an alleged fine complexion. As we said at first, Americans are hard to please. The other night, in New York City, Mr. Joe Coburn, late of Sing Sing, and the Hon. John L. Sullivan, champion slugger of America, met on a stage in a friendly bout. The play was a stage affair, there were blood-lettings, no mangling of faces, no closing of eyes, and the hypercritical audience manifested its disapproval. The two great men were lightly tapping each other, evidently doing the thing up very meagerly for the amount of money paid to see the exhibition. This was not up to expectations, and cries of "Don't tickle him," and "Go in, old baldhead," were heard.

This last was a stab, figuratively speaking, at the barren scalp of the gentleman from Sing Sing, and he paused to reply, saying: "Please don't give us any remarks. We are trying to please you. Sullivan and myself are on friendly terms, and don't intend to have any knocking out." But this did not pacify the audience, and Mr. Sullivan suddenly appreciating the character of the crowd for whose amusement he was acting, stepped to the footlights and said: "Gentlemen, this is only a friendly set-to between Coburn and myself. On some future occasion I will kill somebody for you—the big unknown that Mac is fetching over here." This met the approval of those present, and the report says that "everybody was pacified," and the wind-up finished without further uproar. Why not kill somebody? Somebody is well-known killed in all such contests, while fatal terminations are not unknown. Just such crowds of slugs and bruisers as gather to see prize-fighters would be augmented very much were it but known that somebody was to be killed, and that killer and spectators would escape all penalty.

This is not complimentary to modern civilization, but by comparison there is encouragement to believe that the world is better in this respect. The gladiatorial fights at Rome were scarcely less brutal, as in many instances the victor alone leaving the field alive. Nor was it a disgrace in those palmy days to be present at such murderous pastimes. Royalty graced the occasion, and the nobility gathered about the human slaughter-pens to applaud the bloody game. By a strange persistence a relic of this barbarous antiquity still holds sway in Spain and Mexico. It is known among the masses fosters it, and brutality among the higher classes gives it popularity. But it is going just as surely as the days of the Inquisition, are

gone, and the "time" is not far distant when it will be impossible to find an audience that can be "pacified" only by the promise that next time, or sometime, a man will be pounded to death for their especial delectation.—Indianapolis Journal.

Russian Courage.

I should rather incline to think that mere courage is more general among Russians than among any other people nowadays. I mean the unreasoning, irresponsible readiness of a dog to risk life and liberty upon provocation. Not more volunteers rush out, when a desperate enterprise is mooted, than from our own ranks; more than all is a mathematical absurdity. But the Englishman stakes his life in another, a grander spirit. He feels and reckons with the peril. Before meeting it, so far as I have seen examples, he is quiet, thoughtful, contemplating the worst and making his arrangements. A Russian scorns all that, does not even think of it. After assuring himself, rather roughly, that the needful dispositions have been made, he becomes the lightest-hearted of the company to which he hastens. I do not say affects to become, for it may well be that the deadly danger stirs him to birth as it stirs another man equally brave to self-commune. I can not forget an instance on Kadiosovo Hill the morning of the great attack. An infantry regiment stood at ease in the rain, waiting the order to descend into that valley blind with smoke, echoing with thud of guns and angry crackle of musketry. The Colonel and a staff Captain approached and asked us to accept charge of letters for their wives, to be forwarded in case of accident. Then they stood chatting of London and Paris with the warmth of men whose hearts were there, though the battle raged closer, and a ball now and then muscally spun above our heads. They asked the precise story of a scandal half-forgotten now, and their shrewd comments told they were attending closely, when all of a sudden galloping through the mist, three minutes afterward the doomed regiment filed away down toward the valley of death.—All the Year Round.

—The Vicksburg Herald estimates that there are forty pistols to every subsoil plow in the State of Mississippi.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

JANESVILLE MARKETS.
Reported for the Gazette by Bump & Gray Grain and Produce Dealers.

JANESVILLE, February 28.
Receipts of grain have been heavy during the past week, ranging from 6,000 to 10,000 bushels per day, and the market has ruled firm for most kinds. Wheat is selling at \$2.01 1/2, for winter and 75¢ for spring. Barley ranges at 40 to 45, according to quality—receipts large. Corn and oats in brisk demand at quotations: MEAL—common, \$1.25 per 100 lbs. FEED—\$1.25 per 100 lbs. MIDDINGS—75¢ per 100 lbs. BUTTER—\$1.00 per 100.
WHEAT—Winter 80¢; good to best spring 85¢; common to fair 70¢ to 80¢.
BUCKWHEAT—60¢ to 70¢ per 52 lb.
RYE—in good request at 70¢ to 80¢ per 60 lb.
BARLEY—Prime samples 47 to 49 cents per fair quality, 40 to 45.
CORN—New, Shelled per 50 lbs. 40 to 45¢; new ear, 37 to 42 per 50 lbs.
OATS—White 30 to 35¢; mixed 30 to 35¢.
TIMOTHY SEED—in demand at \$1.30 to \$1.50 per 40 pounds.
CLOVER SEED—8¢ bale at \$4.00 to \$4.50 per bushel for good to best quality.
HAY—Timothy \$1.00 to 90¢ per ton; Marsh and other kinds \$5.00 to 600.
POTATOES—at 80¢ to 90¢ per bushel.
BUTTER—at 23 to 25¢ per pound for choice.
BEANS—choice new at \$1.25 to 1.50 per bushel.
EGGS—Scarcely at 20 to 25¢ per doz, fresh.
HIDES—Green, 6 to 8¢; calf 12 to 15¢; dry 12 to 14¢.
WOOL—Common medium and fine 20 to 25¢; coarse 20 to 30¢; 1/4 off for unmerchantable.
SHEEP PELTS—Range at 50¢ to \$1.25 each.
CATTLE—Turkeys 12 to 15¢; Chickens 10 to 12¢.
LIVESTOCK—Cattle \$3.00 to 4.00 per 100.
HOGS—\$3.30 to 3.50 per cwt.

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere in a bottle for 25 cents. *Wm. M. Eldredge, Janesville, Wis.*

WHELOCK'S Crockery Store!

MAKES Special Prices to Reduce Stock.

Copeland's new shape and patterns. Brown print Dinner Set, \$14.00. Blue print Dinner Set, \$12.00. Several other handsome new Dinner Sets \$10.00 up. Painted Toilet Sets, 10 and 12 pieces \$2.75 up. Library Lamp, Porcelain shade \$2.00 up. Stand Lamp, No. 1 Burner, China and complete, 16 pieces each, worth 30 cents for 25 cents.

CARPET SWEEPERS.
\$1.25, \$1.75 each. Excellent 5-Bottle Large Dinner Set, \$1.00. Large line of Bird Cages, 40 cents up. New Styles of Glassware in old gold, blue, marigold, etc. Crystal.

Large Lot of Novelties.
New pieces in Silverware and Cutlery. Look over the 5 out 10 cent, 25 cent, 50 cent, 75 cent, 1.00 and 1.25 counter that cost \$2.00 a doz. Full line of Rogers' Groups of Statuary, also cheaper kinds.

Just the Place to get a Present.

BLANKS!

FOR Constables' Accounts with Reck Co. AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

General Closing Sale!

WINTER GOODS!

J.M. Bostwick & Sons'

This being the closing of the first year of our business, we propose to make one of the cheapest sales of Winter Goods ever made in the state.

150 Satin Dolmans and Diagonal Beavers, at exactly N. Y. Cost. 200 Winter Shawls at exactly N. Y. Cost. 250 Pairs White and Colored Blankets, at exactly N. Y. Cost.

5,000 YARDS OF DRESS GOODS!

In all the fall and winter shades, that have been selling from two to three shillings, we place them on the counter at 15 cents per yard. This is one of the leading features of the sale, and will be one of the best bargains we shall have to offer. Call and see them. 500 of the Albany Home-Made Shirts, that have been selling from \$1.00 to \$1.50. We shall put the whole lot on the counter at 50 cents. No one can afford to pass this pile.

EMBROIDERIES.

We shall put up a large pile of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, at from 2 to 5 cents a yard. IRISH CROCHET EDGING. 50 boxes of New Patterns. We will sell you 12 yards for 10 cents, 15¢, and 25¢. This is beautiful trimming for Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Will wash and is very durable.

Five Cases of Good Dark Prints, at 5 Cents a yd. Ten Cases of Beautiful Dark Prints, 16 Yards for a Dollar. Bleached Brown Muslin very Low.

We will sell you Lonsdales fruit of the Loom and Hill's Semper Idem,

At prices lower than they have been since the war. Every family should avail themselves of this opportunity and get a piece for spring use. We will sell you the best!

-Black Cashmere-

in the market. We will sell you the best colored CAMEL'S HAIR for 25 cents now, warranted all wool. We will make your prices on all fall goods, that will pay you to buy.

To the Ladies of Janesville and Rock County:

When you are looking for any kind of goods in our line, you will find it will pay you to call in at this sale and look our stock over.

Yours respectfully,

J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

Empire Drug Store!

WM. M. ELDERDEGE, - Proprietor.

Keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Brushes,

GLASS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

A Full Line of the Standard Patent Medicines Constantly in Stock

Also the best remedy for Asthma in the market. He has the best remedy for Hoag Cholera known. An endless variety of

Toilet Articles as Cheap as the Cheapest.

A FULL STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS.

Wm. M. Eldredge, Janesville, Wis.

COME AND SEE ME

IN ADDITION TO MY LARGE STOCK OF

Carriages, Phaetons, Buggies!

And Platform Wagons, I have on hand an elegant assortment of

Cutters, ^{Both} _{Swells} Bodies _{and} Portlands,

FINELY TRIMMED WITH THE BEST PLUSH AND MOQUETTE.

My work is warranted to be as represented in all particulars, and I will sell goods at prices that defy competition by any builder of first class work.

Repairing and Painting

Of all kinds, has my personal attention. I also furnish designs and specifications for everything in the Carriage and Wagon line.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Herman Buchholz.

28wly

IF YOU WANT

Solid and Reliable Indemnity, Available

at All Times, Under All Circumstances, and Free from All Objections, Apply to

MARK RIPLEY.

Aside from the Time Honored Fire Insurance Companies, I represent

The Best Life and Accident Insurance Co.'s in the World.

My companies are never backward in coming forward to adjust losses fairly, and pay promptly. Offices over Old Post Office, Janesville, Wis. *aug28wly*

Notice to Subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DAILY GAZETTE WHO DO NOT RECEIVE THEIR PAPER REGULARLY WILL BE CONSIDERED AS HAVING FORGOTTEN TO ORDER. A FAVOR BY REMITTING THE AMOUNT DUE TO THE GAZETTE OFFICE WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Chicago & Northwestern.

Trains at Janesville Station.

GOING NORTH.		
	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express.....	1:40 P. M.	1:45 P. M.
Fond du Lac passenger.....	3:40 P. M.	8:45 P. M.
GOING SOUTH.		
	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express.....	12:50 P. M.	12:55 P. M.
Fond du Lac passenger.....	3:55 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

ANTHON BRANCH

MILWAUKEE BRANCH.		
ARRIVE.		
From Chicago, Rockford and Beloit.	1:25 P. M.	
From Chicago, Rockford and Beloit.	10:30 A. M.	
From Chicago, Rockford and Beloit.	3:55 P. M.	
From Chicago, Rockford and Beloit.	1:55 A. M.	
From Madison, St. Paul.	9:20 A. M.	
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Special and Important Notice to the Public.

The manager of the Gazette takes pleasure in making the announcement that the price of the Daily Gazette has been reduced to \$1.50 a quarter, 50 cents a month, or one shilling a week, commencing February 1st, thus placing it within the reach of every family in the city and making it by all odds the cheapest daily newspaper published in the state.

He also gives the notice that the circulation of the Gazette has been placed in the hands of Mr. Will H. Cheney.

GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

Briefs.

—There was a very satisfactory forecast of spring to-day.

—Prof. Severance's dancing school to-night at Apollo hall.

—Mr. E. L. Dimock is on a business trip at Milwaukee and Racine.

—Grand Lecturer M. L. Youngs, will be at Masonic Temple this evening.

—Marshal Chamberlain, of Edgerton, brought in another boarder for Sheriff Harper to-day.

—Mr. Ed. H. Mardock, one of the clerks in the American express office, is down with the mumps.

—The train from Chicago was delayed to-day, about two hours on account of a wrecked train at Palatine.

—Mr. Henry Conrad, of Bell, Conrad & Co., of Chicago, is in the city to-day, visiting relatives and friends.

—Mrs. Fred Sonneborn returned home from Chicago, last evening, where she has been visiting for a few days.

—Little Willie Harris